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*Acalephæ*, by Mr. Alexander Agassiz, has been printed and distributed. The third number will contain Professor Agassiz's Report on the Coral Reefs of Florida, originally prepared for the use of the Coast Survey, the latter part of which will be finished by Mr. Theodore Lyman.

Collections of several classes of animals have been sent to naturalists, abroad and at home, for study and identification, many of which were sent from the Brazilian Expedition, though unfortunately lost.

The practice of scattering among naturalists the material for study, a system now pursued by nearly all museums, public and private, illustrates the mutual dependence of museums, and those engaged in the study of science. The benefits are not local, but are shared by all, and not in one country alone, but throughout the scientific world. Thus, a large museum carried on in the interests of the highest education, must do much towards uniting all men in interpreting the marvels of creation.

Already in this country the value of maintaining large museums is widely felt. We cannot afford to stint any of our educational institutions. We cannot have too many scientific schools, or too many museums, and money applied to their endowment will surely tend to enrich the nation, as well as advance good learning and the broadest culture.

**THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL AND GAZETTE.** Edited and published monthly, by *Samuel Wagner*, Washington, D. C. 8vo, \$2 a year.

With the July number this important journal begins a new volume, and in an improved dress. It has been steadily gaining in interest and permanent value. No bee-keeper, or student of insects, can do without this work. We hope the circulation will be largely increased, and that the growing interest in so remunerative a branch of agriculture as bee-keeping will enable it to be a success.

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## NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

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### BOTANY.

**A SUPPOSED NEW COLUMBINE, AND A NEW OX-EYE DAISY.**—On the 15th of May, 1866, I found on the heights west of the Hudson, and opposite the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a cluster of wild Columbine (*Aquilegia*), with all the flowers of a delicate yellow color. I preserved a specimen for my herbarium, and sent a specimen, still fresh, to Professor Gray, of Harvard College. He wrote me that he had seen an approximation to this variety, "but never before one in which the

red or purple was wholly absent." On the 17th of May this year, 1867, I found the same variety again, near the same place where I found it last year. Is it probable that it is a well-marked variety, or perhaps a new species? I shall try to raise it from the seed, and the readers of the NATURALIST shall in due time be notified of the result. Meanwhile I call it the yellow-flowered Columbine (*Aquilegia flaviflora*).

On the 8th of June, 1867, several specimens of a new form of Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum*) were gathered in the fields of Hon. Matthew Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., two of which were kindly sent to me. At first I thought that the plant could be nothing more than a curious form of *Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam., that it was nothing more than the result of a mere freak of nature; and when, on the 10th inst., I went in search of more specimens, I half expected to find the new form and the common one growing on one and the same stem. But although I found specimens by scores, not a stem among them all had the two forms upon it. Nor do the two forms in any observed case—and I have observed many—come from the same root, although the roots of this and the common form grow promiscuously together, and often so near as to touch each other.



The two prominent characters which distinguish this daisy from *L. vulgare*, are the following, namely: *its ray flowers are all tubular, unequally 4-5-lobed*, in some cases only 3-lobed, and *the receptacle—so far as observed—very convex*; the stem is also more constantly naked above than in the common one. Having sought in vain for any mention of this form in botanical works, and believing it to be new to science, I have ventured to name it *Leucanthemum tubuliflorum*, or the Tubular-flowered Leucanthemum.

Yesterday, June 13th, I revisited the locality of this flower, and brought home specimens enough for all of my class in botany,—over a hundred in number. I would only add, that I have received a letter from Professor Gray, to whom I sent specimens of the daisy, in which he informs me that while he does not regard it as a new species, he will introduce it into his Manual of Botany as a variety, adopting the name I have given it. —SANBORN TENNEY.

CHANGE OF COLOR IN FLOWERS PLACED UNDER GLASSES OF DIFFERENT COLORS.—M. De Candolle suggested the construction of experimental green-houses and hot-houses, and gave his views as to the plan to be adopted in their erection, so as best to serve the purpose of the physiologist. "A building, such as I propose, would allow of light being passed through colored glasses or colored solutions, and so prove the effect of the different visible and invisible rays which enter into the composition of sunlight. M. Von Martin placed some plants of *Amaranthus tricolor* for two months under glasses of various colors. Under the yellow glass the varied tint of the leaves was preserved. The red glass impeded the development of the leaves, and produced, at the base of the limb, yellow instead of green; in the middle of the upper surface, yellow instead of reddish brown; and below, a red spot instead of purplish red. With the blue glasses, which allowed some green and yellow to pass, that which was red or yellow in the leaf had spread so that there remained only a green border or edge. Under the nearly pure violet glasses, the foliage became almost uniformly green. Now that plants with colored foliage are becoming fashionable, it may interest horticulturists to know that by means of colored glasses, provided they are not yellow, they may hope to obtain, at least, temporary effects as to the coloring of variegated foliage. Nothing would be easier than to create in the experimental hot-house an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas, such as is supposed to have existed in the coal period. Then it might be seen to what extent our present vegetation would take an excess of carbon from the air, and if its general existence were inconvenienced by it. Then might be ascertained what tribes of plants could bear this condition, and what other families could not have existed, supposing the air had formerly had a very large proportion of carbonic acid gas."—*Quarterly Journal of Science, London*.

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### ZOOLOGY.

THE STUFFED WHALE IN THE SWEDISH MUSEUM.—Professor Lilljeborg describes, in a letter to Dr. J. E. Gray, how this species of whale (*Balaenoptera*) was stuffed, which we translate as follows. The skin of the same was divided into several portions, and then stretched over a model made of wood of the exact form and size of the animal itself. The epidermis is preserved on the skin, and it is still but slightly torn. The layer of blubber is without doubt very thin, otherwise the skin (*epidermis*) would have been filled with rents and wrinkles, which, however, are not to be seen.—*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.